श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : जब मैंने "सेल" के चेयरमन पर चार्ज लगाया था, तब भी आप बचाव कर रहे थे। आज भी ये बचाव कर रहे हैं। पता नहीं सरकारी अफ़सरों से इनको क्या लेना-देना रहता है.... (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति : It is over now. Please sit down.

अभी मंत्री जी का स्टेटमेंट होगा बजट डैफ़िशिट पर। मैं हाऊस में बैठे हुए मेंबरों से कहूंगी कि हमारा यह सदन के नए नेता की तरफ से था और वे शायद आपसे कुछ कहना चाहेंगे, तो आप केवल सवाल पूछ कर मत चले जाइएगा। मंत्री जी बोलिए।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER
BUDGET DEFICIT

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Madam, A statement on the budget deficit for the four month period ending on 31st July, 1990 was made in Parliament by my predecessor on 28th August, 1990. I am now presenting a review of the actual developments in the budgetary situation during the first eight months of the current financil year.

2. It is important to recognise that there are two characteristics of budget deficits. First, the deficit during the greater part of the year is higher than the year-end deficit. Second, broadly speaking, the month-end deficit registers a steady increase in the first six months of the financial year, peaks sometime during the four months that follow, and then declines to a lower level at the end of the financial year. It is important to recognise that, on any day during the financial year, the actual budget deficit is determined by receipts and expenditure flows upto that date. It is not a cumulative aggregate; consequently, the budget deficit on a particular day or at the end of a particular month is quite often higher than the year-end figure.

3. The actual budget deficit on 30th November, 1990 at the end of the first eight months of the current financial year was Rs. 13,000 crores as compared with Rs. 13,082 crores in the preceding financial year.

4. The trends in respeet of major items of receipts and expenditure for the period April—November, 1990 as compared with April—November, 1989 are indicated in the tabular statement annexed herewith.

5. The deficit of Rs. 13,000 crores at the end of November, 1990 represents a disquieting picture of shortfalls in revenue receipts while expenditure continued to be incurred as budgeted. In addition, there has been under-funding of the requirements for the Farm Loan Waiver Scheme. The Gulf crisis has also led to a deterioration in the fiscal situation because, the OCC surpluses would not materialise, the burden on account of fertiliser subsidies would increase; the cost of repatriation of Indian citizens from Kuwait would have to be borne by the exchequer; there will be a shortfall in revenue attributable to the squeeze on non-oil imports and contraction of output.

6. We could not wait and allow a further deterioration in the budgetary situation. There was no time to be lost. Immediately on assuming office, I reviewed the position and initiated several steps to arrest the deterioration in the fiscal situation. I have informed Honourable Members in the statement made by me on 27th December, 1990 about the action we have taken to mobilise additional revenues estimated at Rs. 1266 crores during the current financial year. At the same time, we are taking steps to keep a strict sale on expenditure. As Members are aware, in the Second Batch

of Supplementary Demands, presented to the Parliament on 27th December, 1990, and passed by Parliament today, the net cash outgo will be only Rs. 649 crores. This is the total net additional outgo on account of Supplementary Grants so far during the current financial year. Last year, at this stage, three Supplementaries, aggregating to a net cash outgo of Rs. 2119 crores, had been presented.

7. I have also indicated in my statement made on 27th December, 1990 that the combination of measures on the revenue and expenditure side would ensure that the fiscal deficit of the Government does not exceed 8.3 per cent of the GDP in 1990-91. We have thus started the process of correcting the serious fiscal imbalance. We will continue the process of fiscal correction and consolidation in 1991-92.

ANNEXURE

	April-November (In Rs. crores)	Percentage of Budget Estimates 1990-91	April-Novembr (In Rs. crores)	Percentage of Budget Estimates 1989-90
Tax Receipts				
Corporation Tax	1001	16·44	1233	25·93
Income Tax	2233	41·16	2299	54·15
Customs Duties	12468	58·10	11192	62·60
Union Excise Dut8es	14859	59.14	13683	60·27
Capital Receipts				
Market Borrowing	5653	70·60	3135	42·40
Special Deposits	2382	32·80	3488	59·60
Net External Assistance	1204	27·80	953	24·30
Net Small Savings Collections	3642	72.84	3865	84·02
Expenditure				
Major Subsidies	5748	67·50	4994	66·84
Write off of Farm Loans	1000	100.00	Nil	Nil
Interest Payments	8532	41·00	8428	19·60
Central Assistance to States for State Plans	6394	60.70	5024	56·90
States Share of Taxes, Duties and Revenue deficit grants	10024	59.10	8631	55·70
Loans to State Governments against small savings collections	4647	103.26	4076	99·40

NOTE: Figures are provisional.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got a couple of names. I would request the Members to be brief and not to repeat the questions because the Minister will answer the same thing.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Madam, I have heard the statement, read the statement and seen the figures. There is an effort on behalf of the Government to reduce the budgetary deficit. When the Finance Minister made a statement on taxation proposals on the other day I told him that it lacks in adopting hard measures. As I see we are at present in a great economic difficulty. I do not know to what extent you are going in for IMF loan. But the compensatory facility and other facility, I see that you are getting about £ 2 billion. But you should have indicated at this time through the Finance Ministry and not through the Commerce Ministry that your requirements would be in the nature of 5 billion to 7 billion. Unless such massive financial investment is made in the economy, we will be losing part of the development programmes in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Mr. Finance Minister, while seeking the clarifications, I am aware of the strength of this country. The strength of this country is the people of this country. There is enough resilience in our people. We feel that your Government should take hard measures. During the budget whatever you are going to present, whatever measures you are going to adopt, please see that the sinews of productivity are not affected. Unless there is production, unless there is an economic growth, nothing will be beneficial and there will be no party. I was a little surprised when the Prime Minister made a statement the other day. He said that he is not having these dogmatic views. But a later speech he made at Bhondsi has really created a doubt in my mind. I know Mr. Chandra Shekhar. I know his views. I am not for import into this country, at this juncture of any item of luxury production for the convenience and the consumption of the elitis classes of this country. You cannot ignore the fact that there is so much consumption of luxury items. All these put together will not be that. And they require certain types of consumer goods. For that purpose, you will have to take steps, take them into confidence, and see that hard measures are made. Import containment should be there and import substitution must be there. But import substitution does not mean shutting out of new technologies in this country. We have got an entrepreneur class which is more interested in electronics, software and even hardware. I read an item. I have brought it for you. But because this is only a clarification and there is time-constraint, I am not quoting it here. Prof. Kotler, who is supposed to be the 'guru' of marketing, has given a lecture in Bombay. He says India is a tiger in the cage of ideology. Mr. Finance Minister, you and your Prime Minister should see that India does not remain in the cage of ideology. Whatever steps you want to take should be for the development of the nation and for supporting the poor in the present crisis of resource crunch. Thank you.

डा० रत्नाकर पांण्डे (उत्तर प्रदेश) उपसभापति महोदया, मंत्री महोदय ने जो "बजट घाटे" पर वक्तव्य दिया है उस सदर्भ में मैं जिज्ञासा करना चाहूंगा कि इस समय भारत का दुनिया के देशों के सामने जो स्वरूप वह बड़ा ही दयनीय हो गया है और दुनिया के दिवालिये देश हैं उनकी लाइन में भारत को खड़ा होना पड़ा है। अभी पिछले दिनों पिछली सरकार के विदेश मंत्री बाहर से रुपया लेने के लिए कहीं गये थे और वहां के हैड आफ नेशंस ने यह कहा कि अगर राजीव गांधी आपके बीच में आकर एश्योरेंस दे दें कि रुपया लौटा दिया जायेगा तब लोन मिल सकता है। यह सत्य है और सरकार के टेलीफोन विभाग में उसका रिकार्ड है। उस हैड नेशन ने राजीव गांधी से फोन करके पूछा था.. (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : (बिहार) : पाण्डेय जी ने जो बात कही है वह बात ही आपत्तिजनक है। ...(व्यवधान)

उपसभापति : राम अवधेश जी आप बिल्कुल न बोलें : आप वित्त मंत्री नहीं हुए हैं। जब होंगे तब जवाब दे दीजियेगा उनको बोलने दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : इन्होंने हैड आफ़ नेशंस की बात कही है। (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति : आपने भी नाम लिए थे। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि यह जो इन्होंने कहा है यह गलत बात है इस तरह की बात सदन में नहीं कही जानी चाहिए (व्यवधान)

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : 1990 के चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान अनुमानित 120 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त राजस्व जुटाने के लिए जो कार्रवाई आपने की थी उसमें अब तक आपने कोई टार्गेट बाउंड कार्यक्रम बनाया है उसमें किन-किन मदों पर किन-किन विभागों में क्या कार्यान्वयन होगा इसका हवाला आपने दिया है। कितनी मात्रा में, कितनी परसेंटेज में और कितने गतिशील ढंग से लागू किया जाएगा इसका आप स्पष्टीकरण दे दें। आपने यह कहा है कि राजकोषीय घाटा 1990-91 में सकल देशीय उत्पादन का 8.3 परसेंट से अधिक नहीं होगा और इसमें जो असंतुलन उसका जिक्र भी किया। यह बड़े महत्व की बात है. अखबारों में मैंने पढ़ा है कि तीन सौ करोड़ के लगभग आपने कहीं से विदेशी मुद्रा उधार ली है। पिछली सरकार ने जनता को चुनावों में जो वायदे किये गये थे उसके आधार पर पूरे बजट को ही असंतुलित कर दिया। चाहे किसानों की कर्ज माफी का मामला हो चाहे कोई और मामला हो, मैं रिटेल में बताता, लेकिन मेडम हमें टोक देगी, आपने इस सब के लिये पैसा कहां से लिया है ? जहां तक बैंकों का सवाल है, राजभाषा हिन्दी समिति का सदस्य होने के नाते मुझे पता है कि हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था एकदम से चरमरा गई है। सिन्हा जी, आप प्रशासन में भी रहे हैं और अब शासन में भी हैं और हम परे सदन के नेता हैं, अब आप कसौटी पर हैं। आपकी सरकार को कांग्रेस का समर्थन प्राप्त है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि धन पिछला बजटरी घाटा और सरकारी धन का सही ढंग से सदुपयोग न हो करके पिछली सरकार ने तुष्टीकरण की नीति का उपयोग किया, उसको दूर करने के लिए आप कौन से मेजर्स, कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं और कौन से एतिहासिक कदम उठा रहे हैं, इसकी जानकारी हम चाहेंगे।

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Madam Deputy Chairman, the hon. Minister has given the statement earlier also and he has made this statement also. I feel, we are only trying to compare the figures with the last year as if our aim is how to just prove that the last year's Budget was worse than this year's Budget. What we actually want to know is the figures for this year more correctly because again it says, 8.3 per cent of GDP. After giving all the explanation, how the Budget deficit reduces at the end of the year, this is very well known to most of the Members. But the figures has not been given. This 8.3 per cent of GDP is really not clear to me. I will appreciate if the Minister makes that point clear. Since the hon. Minister wants to compare it with last year, I wish he would have compared it with the actual Budget amount about the tax receipts in the la styear. About tax receipts, capital receipts, he has just given percentages. When I compare the percentages also, I find that the percentage of tax receipts is very very poor. Cooperative tax was 25.9 per cent last year. It is only 16.44 per cent. This is on the Budget comparison. That means the realisation is very poor. So also is the income tax. Last year

[Shri Santosh Bagrodia]

it was 54 per cent and this year, it is only 41 per cent. Customs duty again is much lesser—58.1 per cent—than the Budget. So also the Union Excise Duty. Maybe marginal by 1 per cent compared with the last year. That means, this year the performance is not very satisfactory. If we are going to reduce the deficit only because of capital receeipts, then it is not a good system because last year's borrowing was Rs. 3135 crores and this year, borrowing Rs. 5652 crores. This is very high. It was 42.40 per cent. Now it is 70.06 per cent. Madam, again I will say, this is not giving a very satisfactory picture of the economy of the country. This is only trying to explain that we are better off than last year. But when we see special deposits, that is much less. Small savings collection is again lesser than last year's collection. It should be much more.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please ask clarifications. Don 't describe the statement. It has already been made. You say that what you want to ask him.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Madam, he has only given the comparison. I am trying to say this comparison is not satisfactory. Then, he mentioned about Rs. 12,000 crores. But I think in the last statement, it was stated as Rs. 13,000 or odd crores, whatever supplementary taxation he has given to Parliament or to the country. I think, the collection should be more than Rs. 13000 crores. I will need his explanation for this. I will also like to have his clarification on fertilizer subsidy. When he talks of the burden on account of fertilizer subsidy—recently, I have seen some reports that some changes have been made in the subsidy—what will be the impact of these changes during this year? What will be the impact of these changes on this year's budget? Finally when he says there has been no funding of the requirements for the farmers' loan waiver scheme, I think this was part of the budget. I don't know why this has been made in this particular statement.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Madam, I have to make a request in the beginning: please give me some more time because I have analysed the whole statement...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are seeking clarifications. Let the Minister analyse his own statement.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: No, no, no; I want to state that the figures which have been given by the Minister have been misleading. That is what I want to point out. Thirteen thousand crores figure may be right. There is no question about it. But if you compare this figure with that of the earlier year, then the deficit on 30th November is 18,000 crores of rupees. You have not taken into account the extra amount which we require for the loan waiver. As regards market borrowing, they have collected 75 per cent whereas last year on this date it was only 42 per cent. That means Rs. 2,000 crores additional as compared to earlier year. I am comparing the figure of the earlier year as on 30th November, 1989 with that of 1990. So Rs. 2,000 crores more they have borrowed as compared to the last year according to these figures.

Similarly, regarding interest payments they have made only 41 per cent. Last year on this date they had made 50 per cent. That means 10 per cent further interest you have to pay. And if you take all these into account, then the true deficit on this date will be 18,000 crores of rupees plus you have only provided Rs. 1,000 crores for the purpose of loan waiver. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the total burden will be on account of loan waiver. If that amount is taken into account, it may rise up to Rs. 20,000 crores or to Rs. 23,000 crores. That is what I want to state,

Madam, the ex-Prime Minister, V. P. Singh, always said: "Coffers are empty." And he based his argument on account of Rs. 13,000 crores of deficit on 30th November. I want to tell the whole nation through you, Madam, that a deliberate attempt was made by V. P. Singh to mislead the people regarding the deficit. I have seen the figures of earlier years myself. In the year 1982-83 in November the deficit was Rs. 6,000 crores. I am giving round figures. It was Rs. 1,656 crores in March, 1983. That means it was reduced by 70 per cent. Similarly in 1983-84 it was Rs. 3,066 crores. It was brought down to Rs. 1,416 crores. It means it was brought down by 50 per cent. And even if you take the year 1988-89 when Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, it was Rs. 9,430 crores as on 30th November, it was brought down to Rs. 5,642 crores. That means it was brought down by Rs. 4,000 crores, that is by 40 per cent. What was the work done by the previous Government? They had only brought it down by Rs. 1,500 crores. That means by 11 per cent. That Government did not care to collect the tax revenue and as such, they had completely misled this House, the Parliament and the nation, by repeating the charge that they were given empty coffers. On the contrary, they had given empty coffers to this Government. What about the collection of corporate tax and income-tax? I have never seen in my life—I am also a practising Chartered Accountant but now I have stopped the practice—the direct taxes collected are less than those compared to last year. This is for the first time it is happening. Therefore, this Government should take care to see that whatever taxes are to be collected are collected.

Then I would like to ask one or two more points. One is regarding market borrowing. That also they have utilised up to 70 per cent. Regarding interest payment they have only 41 per cent. That shows that the deficit is very high. Therefore, I would like to ask the honourable Minister what steps he is going to take to see that the deficit is brought down not by 11 per cent as was done last year, but by 40 per cent, 60 per cent, 75 per cent done in the earlier years. I am sure tht Finance Minister is an excellent person and is ably assisted by the Finance Secretary who has a clear vision. He will be supported by the House and I am sure that he will take all the necessary steps to see that the deficit is reduced at least to the extent of 40 per cent as was done in the year 1988-89, the last year of Rajiv Gandhi Government. I hope the honourable Minister will take all this into account and bring such measures by which he can collect all the taxes which have not been collected so that the deficit is kept at the minimum; otherwise, the prices will soar and the Finance Minister will be held responsible for the situation.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have ten more names before me. I would request Members, please ask questions for clarificaiton, don't make speeches, don't explain the statement to him, ask only very pointed questions. You cannot ask anything beyond the purview of the statement. Now Mr. Kapil Verma.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: (Uttar Pradesh) Madam, I refer to para 5. There is a lot of reference to the Gulf crisis. Enough indications have been given about the coming crisis. God forbid, a conflict may be there but in a day or two we will know what is going to happen; 15th is quite near. The Prime Minister, other leaders everyone else, they warn the country of the impending crisis. If there is a war, then there will be a big setback to our economy. The first thing which is uppermost in the mind of everyone is that in the event of a Gulf war when the economy will receive a great setback because of oil and other things, what contingency plans

[Shri Kapil Verma]

the Government has framed, has formulated, to meet the adverse effect on the economy. (*Time-bell rings*). I am summarising my points. Secondly, a disturbing feature of this is. I am not reading out any figures. The revenue receipts have been much less this year than those of the last year which is extraordinary, to which the Minister referred. What are the reasons for it and what measures is he taking to undo this adverse situation, this surprising situation? Thirdly, he referred to this in his earlier statement also made by him on the 27th where he said from 8.3 per cent of GDP, he would have to bring the deficit down to 6.5 per cent in the next financial year. What is the amount of resources he will be raising or that has to be raised to bring down the deficit to 6.5 per cent? Then I refer to the press reports. They are taking IMF loan. What is the amount of IMF loan that is being taken? How much amount of loan is he taking from IMF? I do not know if he could disclose the conditionalities. But I want him to give us some indication. There are a lot of indications which the newspaper reports are giving; some say Rs. 300 crores, some say 2.2 billion, and things of this kind. How much is he taking? I would like to know how much he is taking. Is it also a fact that because of the conditionality clause, the food subsidies have to be cut. I am asking this question because, as you must have found from the newspapers —there was a news item which I showed you—that in the ration shops the prices of rice and wheat are going to be raised, and also of steel and coal. It is learnt that administered prices are going to be increased. I want to know from the Minister whether this is correct.

I also want to know from the Minister whether the subsidy on fertilizers is going to be phased out.

I want to know also from the Government whether the Government has decided on the exact share of loan under the Compensatory and Contingency Finance Facility and stand by credit. The Minister must be aware that the Indira Gandhi Government concluded an agreement for a 5.2 billion-dollar loan in November 1981 out of which only 3.9 billion was taken by that Government. I would like to know what the position of the balance amount is. Can we draw upon that. You must have all these things in mind. But being a lay man, I do not know what the exact position is.

I would like to know what the present inflation rate is. There are some disturbing reports in the Press about it and there have been discussions in the House also. The economic newspapers say that it is 11.9 per cent at the moment and the economists have been saying that it will go up to 30 per cent or so if, God forbid, the Gulf war takes place. We only hope that it does not happen. Madam, you are in a better position to understand the Complexities of the situation and there are certain people who can wield some influence to avert the war efforts are being made by Mr. Baker and other international leaders to see that this calamity does not take place. But, if it happens, the country must be prepared to face it. So, I want to know what your plan about it is and I hope that the economists' signals are not very alarming.

The Minister mentioned the deficit up to November. Now, going by this, what do you expect it to be if the Gulf crisis does not get aggravated and in case it worsens what is your estimate at the end of the year?

SHRI ASHIS SEN (West Bengal): Madam, the first question that I would like to be answered—I think Mr. Verma has spoken about it—is about the deficit. It has been said that the effort of the Government will be to see that the deficit does not exceed 8.3 per cent of the GDP of 1990-91. I am not an expert in figures. But I would like to be informed what this 8.3 per cent is in terms of rupees, in terms of crores of rupees. That is one thing which I would like to know

Coming to the tabular part of the statement, there is not much of a difference except in the case of Corporation Tax and Income-tax. Corporation tax has been up by about Rs. 200 crores and Income-tax has gone up by Rs. 266 crores and Customs duty by Rs. 1,373 crores. Union Excise duties have gone up by Rs. 1,176 crores. This is the position in respect of eight months and the comparison has been given. But what would be the position at the end of the year? I would like to be informed about it. Is it not true that towards the end of the year the taxes are more in comparison to the earlier part of the year? This question needs to be answered. I think it would be better if, instead of having further taxation on the plea that we have got less realisation, more energy is spent on collection of taxes rather than saying simply that taxes have not been collected. Then the Government will be prone to go in for taxes. I do not agree with that proposition. The capital receipts also, the net position is, are short compared to the earlier years. But on the expenditure side, the interest payment, it is about Rs. 8532 crores, Rs. 100 crores more. But how much more are we to pay, an estimate, during the rest of the year? I would like to know whether this figure includes interest payments in respect of foreign loans also or not, whether the foreign debt payment is included in this interest payment. It is not clear. I would like to know about that. How much amount has been paid? Is it not that we have got lesser realisation of revenue as compared to our outgo? Are we gradually by this type of statement mentally preparing ourselves to the point of going in for more lobbying in the IMF? And what are the conditionalities for this? Is the ground being prepared for this? Again I find from a journal—an expert economist has spoken—that over a period of time we have some arrangement from the World Bank that Rs. 29,000 crores of foreign...(*Time bell rings*) they were available and they are remaining unutilized because of lack of matching expenditure on our part. I would like to be informed whether this figure is not correct and whether the statement made by that economist is correct or not. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It seems that Members who ask for clarifications just walk out. They are not interested in the reply of the Minister. Half of the people have left. I can point out some Members have walked out. Mr. Kulkarni is not here. Ratnakar Pandeji is not here. Kapil Vermaji...(*Interruptions*) Some, I say. They give names and go away. Every other Member waits. What is the point in asking? They are not interested in the answer. At least some of them are sitting; I am happy. Smt. Satya Bahin.

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो अभी बयान दिया है, उसमें कहा गया है कि उदंरक आर्थिक सहायता भार में वृद्धि होगी। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और मैं समझती हूं कि कृषि उत्पादन का देश की आर्थिक अवस्था पर भी प्रभाव पड़ता है और घाटा या फायदा यह भी कृषि उत्पादन से प्रभावित होता है।

तो मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी क्या निकट भविष्य में बड़े पैमाने पर कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना या व्यापक कार्यक्रम बनाने जा रहे हैं और उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कोई विशेष राहत की भी घोषणा करेंगे, या नहीं?

दूसरा, जैसा कि अभी बताया गया है कि खर्चे पर सख्त नियंत्रण करने का प्रयास करेंगे, तो मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जो सरकारी उपक्रम हैं, वह मैं समझती हूं कि विशेष तौर पर उनके खर्चे मनमाने ढंग से होते हैं। उस पर

[श्रीमती सत्यबहिन]

सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। तो उस पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए कोई आचार-संहिता बनायेंगे या नहीं बनायेंगे?

तीसरा, किसानों के ऋण माफी के संबंध में मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि पिछली सरकार ने दस हजार के ऋण माफी की घोषणा की थी। कुछ किसानों की ऋण माफी हुई थी और कुछ किसानों की नहीं भी हुई थी। सरकार ने अपनी तरफ से बैंकों को कोई भी निर्देश जारी नहीं किये थे। जब किसानो के पास ऋण के नोटिस जा रहे थे और उनसे जबरदस्ती वसूली की जा रही थी, पर वित्त मंत्रालय की तरफ से कोई इस तरह का निर्देश जारी नहीं किया गया था। (समय की घंटी)

तो मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इन किसानों के लिए घोषणा तो कर दी जाती है लेकिन इंप्लिमेंटेशन में बड़ी लापरवाही बरती जाती है।

इसके साथ ही जो बड़े औद्योगिक घराने हैं, उनके द्वारा लिये गये ऋण को बड़े पैमाने पर बट्टे खाते में डाला जाता है। तो उस पर कोई अंकुश लगाने की कोई योजना सरकार के पास है या नहीं?

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है, पिछले वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश करते हुए बताया था कि सात हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा होगा, लेकिन वह बढ़ कर तेरह हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा नवम्बर में ही हो गया। उन्होंने इस कम घाटा दिखाने में जो चालाकी बरती थी जैसे किसानों की ऋण मुआफी का सवाल था तो उनसे सभी जानते हैं कि ज्यादा पैसा जाता है, लेकिन बजट में उन्होंने प्रावधान किया था केवल एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का। यह कहने का मतलब मेरा यह है कि आगे चलकर वर्ष के अंत में भी जो आज एक फिगर घटने वाली नहीं है अगर बढ़ी नहीं तो इतनी तो जरूर ही रहेगी, कुछ बढ़ने की ही उम्मीद है, कम होने की नहीं है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अब की किसानों का ऋण मुआफ करने में कितना पैसा सरकार लगाना चाहती है? दूसरा इन्होंने कहा है कि जो हमारी प्राप्तियां आई हैं, आय है, उसमें गिरावट आई है तो उसके कारण भी बतायेंगे कि यह गिरावट क्यों आई है? तीसरी चीज मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने कहा है कि खर्चे में आपने दो ही उपाय बताए हैं बजट घाटे को पूरा करने के एक तो नये टैक्स लगाकर और दूसरा खर्चे कम करके। लेकिन कैसे खर्चे कम करेंगे इसका कोई ब्यौरा नहीं दिया गया है, क्या आप उस पर प्रकाश डालेंगे? चौथी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब इतनी मुसीबत में आप ने तो जो देश में कालाधन है आपके बजट के बराबर ही अनुमान है शायद उससे ज्यादा है तो उसको बाहर निकालने की क्या कोई आपकी योजना है? अगर आप उसको बाहर निकालें तो शायद बड़ी मुसीबत हल हो जाए और जो आई.एम.एफ. से लोन वगरह की बात की जाती है शायद उससे हमको छुटटी मिल जाए। कुछ सुझाव मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। क्या आप यह कोशिश करेंगे कि यह छूट देंगे कि जिनके पास कालाधन है वह उसको अगर इन्वेस्ट करें तो आप उनके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे बल्कि प्रोत्साहित करेंगे। इसको बाहर निकालेंगे। मानों कारखाना लगाने में या खेती में लगाने में या हमारी मकानों की कमी है आवास की समस्या है और देशों में भी होता है कि ऐसे लोगों को छूट दी गई है तो बड़े पैमाने पर मकान बनाने में भी उस धन को लगाया जा सकता है। क्या इन उपायों पर आप विचार करेंगे?

आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मौका दिया।

श्री राम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बजट घाटे के बारे में वक्तव्य दिया है उससे गंभीरता बहुत स्पष्ट हो जाती है। पैरा 2 में आपने बता दिया कि 13 हजार करोड़

रुपये का घाटा नवंबर तक का है। दूसरी बात पैरा 5 में आपने उन कारणों का उल्लेख किया है जिसके कारण कि बजट में इस तरह का इतना डिफ़िसिट आया है और 7वें पैरा में आपने कहा है कि हम इस बात का प्रयास करेंगे कि जो हमारा जी.डी.पी. है 1990-91 का उससे 8.5 प्रतिशत से अधिक यह घाटा नहीं बढ़ने पाएगा। आपने जिन कारणों का उल्लेख किया है पैरा 5 में जिसमें कि गल्फ़ क्राइसेस है, फ़र्टिलाइजर पर छूट है उसके बाद फ़ार्म लोन की स्कीम है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने केन्द्र सरकार ने जो बजट में व्यवस्था की थी एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की उसमें से कितना अब तक जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं जिनको कि आपको देना था कितना रिइंबर्स किया गया है उन बैंकों को एक हजार करोड़ रुपये में से? नंबर दो साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई थी जो प्रदेश सरकारें हैं उन प्रदेश सरकारों को इस कर्ज की मुआफ़ी के सिलसिले में 50 फ़ीसदी तो राज्य सरकारें देंगी और 50 फ़ीसदी केन्द्र सरकार खर्चा वहन करेगी इसलिए मैं उस संबंध में जानना चाहता हूं कि 50 फ़ीसदी जो केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को देना था उसमें से कितने करोड़ रुपया आपने राज्य सरकारों को अब तक दिया है? तीसरी बात यह है कि यह जो फ़र्टिलाइजर पर सबसिडी है वह भी आपने कारण बताया है मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि सरकार आने वाले दिनों में उस फ़र्टिलाइजर पर दी जाने वाली सबसिडी को खत्म करने पर तो विचार नहीं कर रही है?

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अगर सरकार खत्म करने पर विचार कर रही है और उस दिशा में कदम उठाएगी तो निश्चित रूप से आय उत्पादन बढ़ाकर देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए उस उत्पादन के आधार पर नियंत्रित करने का आप काम करते उसमें कमी आ जाएगी। इसलिए उस दिशा में भी मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सचमुच में कोई चिंतन है कि आनेवाले दिनों में इस काम को पूरा करने के लिए फ़र्टिलाइजर पर दी जाने वाली सबसिडी को कम किया जाए या खत्म किया जाए? क्या इस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है? साथ-ही-साथ आपने एक बहुत ही जरूरी चीज कही है कि हम जी०डी०पी० 8.2 परसेंट से अधिक नहीं बढ़ने देंगे। अभी कुछ दिन पहले प्लानिंग कमीशन के डिप्टी-चेयरमेन श्री मोहन धारिया ने जब प्लानिंग कमीशन की बैठक की थी और उसके बाद जो प्रेस को ब्रीफ़ किया था उसके आधार पर उनके इकोनोमिक टाइम्स में 29 नवंबर और 12 दिसंबर 1990 को जो बयान आए थे उसमें उन्होंने यह दिखाया था कि 1990-91 वर्ष की समाप्ति तक कुल जो बजट घाटा होगा वह 15 हजार करोड़ तक पहुंचेगा। यह तो आपके प्लानिंग कमीशन के डिप्टी चेयरमेन का बयान था जो प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने उन्होंने दिया था। कुछ ऐसे भी अर्थशास्त्री ने जो बराबर यह दावा कर रहे है कि 15 हजार करोड़ नहीं बल्कि यह बढ़कर 24-25 हजार करोड़ तक जाएगा। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी से आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी स्थिति में जबकि प्लानिंग कमीशन के डिप्टी-चेयरमेन का इस तरह का वक्तव्य प्लानिंग कमीशन और देश की जनता के सामने आया है तो क्या आप इस बात को बताने का प्रयास करेंगे कि वर्ष 1990-91 का अंत होते-होते यह घाटा जो 15 हजार करोड़ है क्या वह 15 हजार करोड़ होगा 24 हजार करोड़ होगा या कितना होगा?

इसके साथ-ही-साथ एक जो बहुत ही गंभीर प्रश्न है जिसे मैंने पिछली बार भी उठाया था और जिसकी तरफ़ हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य जायसवाल जी ने भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इस समय पिछले दिनों बहुत-से सर्वे हुए मैं उनके आधार पर ऐसे आंकड़े आए है कि कुल 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए का काला धन है। आपका बजट डेफ़िसिट बढ़ा है और जिस तरह से महंगाई बढ़ रही है क्योंकि आने वाले दिनों में और भी बढ़ने की संभावना है इनफ्लेशन से जिस तरह बढ़ रहा है वह और भी बढ़ेगा। अब

[श्री जनेश्वरम जयसवाल]

जब आप इस कमी को पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए आपने क्या-क्या योजनाएं बनायी हैं क्या आपके कार्यक्रम हैं? इस आधार पर जो ब्लैक-मनी है उसको मनमर्ज करने निकालने और निकाल कर उस कमी को जहां आप पूरा करने का काम करेंगे जो डेवलपमेंटल कार्य है उस दिशा में भी लगाने का काम करेंगे? यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं।

महोदया: मेरा आखिरी प्रश्न है कि जब इस तरह का मामला है और वर्ल्ड बैंक के पास भी आप गए हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वर्ल्ड बैंक से जो सहायता मांगी गयी है उस संबंध में वर्ल्ड बैंक ने क्या निर्णय लिया है? आपने कितनी सहायता मांगी थी और उस सहायता के आधार पर कितनी सहायता वर्ल्ड बैंक देने पर सहमत हुआ है और किन शर्तों पर हुआ है यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। आपने मुझे समय दिया इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज (हरियाणा): उपसभापति महोदया: जो वक्तव्य मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है मुझ उसके संदर्भ में तीन प्रश्न पूछने हैं। उन्होंने पैरा-3 में कहा है--

"The actual budget deficit on 30th November, 1990 at the end of the first eight months of the current financial year was Rs. 13,000 crores and compared with Rs. 13,082 crores in the preceding financial year."

इसके मायने हैं कि 30 नवंबर 1989 को बजटीय घाटा 13082 करोड़ रुपए का था। मैं वित्त मंत्री से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि कल मूल्य-वृद्धि की चर्चा करते हुए मैंने एक आंकड़ा सदन में रखा था कि जिस समय राष्ट्रीय मोर्चा की सरकार सत्ता में आई तब उन्हें लगभग 14 हजार करोड़ रुपए का बजटीय घाटा विरासत में मिला। अगर मैं उसे बहुत एक्सजक्ट कहती तो 13790 करोड़ कह सकती थी। लेकिन एक राउंड फिगर में मैंने बात कही कि लगभग 14 हजार करोड़ रुपए। यह आंकड़ा मेरा अपना गढ़ा हुआ नहीं था यह मैंने आपके प्रेडीसेसर: आपसे पूर्व वित्त मंत्री प्रो० मधुदंडवते जी के बजटीय भाषण से लिया था जो उन्होंने अपना बजट भाषण प्रस्तुत करते समय: बजट भाषण के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर लिखा था। यह वह आंकड़ा था जो उन्होंने 7 अगस्त को मूल्य-वृद्धि की चर्चा का जवाब देते हुए लोकसभा में दोहराया। लेकिन मेरी यह बात सुनते ही: उनके भी पूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री शंकर राव चव्हाण जी सदन में बैठे थे उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं: आप गलत कह रही हैं... 7 हजार करोड़ रुपए का था। मैं आज अपने वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि आप यह मान रहे हैं कि 30 नवम्बर 1989 को बजटीय घाटा 13 082 करोड़ रुपए का था। दिसम्बर के प्रथम सप्ताह में राष्ट्रीय मोर्चा की सरकार आ गई थी। तो क्या एक सप्ताह के अंदर किसी चमत्कारवश यह घाटा कम होकर 7000 करोड़ रुपए रह गया था या वाकई मधु दण्डवते जी के अनुसार 13790 करोड़ बढ़कर हो गया था? एक इस रिकार्ड को स्ट्रेट कीजिए और सदन को जानकारी दीजिए।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह पूछनी है कि आपने पैरा 6 में कहा कि

"Immediately on assuming office, I reviewed the position and initiated several steps to arrest the deterioration in the fiscal situation."

वित्त मंत्री जी आपने सामान्य आर्थिक परिस्थिति में यह मंत्रालय नहीं संभाला है। आपने जिस समय यह मंत्रालय संभाला है देश की आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत खराब है। खाड़ी युद्ध का भय भी हमारे सिर पर है और खुदा न करे अगर खाड़ी युद्ध छिड़ गया तो देश की आर्थिक अवस्था क्या होगी: इसको अभी अकल्पनीय कहा जा सकता है। तो मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या इस असाधारण परिस्थिति को सामने रखकर भी आपने कोई फिसकल

पोजिशन को वित्तीय प्रबंध करने के उपाय सोचे हैं ? अगर सोचे हैं तो बेहतर होगा कि सदन को आप उनके संबंध में विश्वास में लें ।

तीसरा और आखिरी सवाल मुझे आपसे यह पूछना है कि जिस समय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट प्रस्तुत किया था तो बजट घाटा अनुमान के तौर पर 7,206 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया था लेकिन आज जबकि तीसरे क्वार्टर का बजट डेफिसिट आप दे रहे हैं तो यह बढ़कर 13,000 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है । आप पिछले दो मास से इस मंत्रालय को संभाल रहे हैं मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या उनके नीति-निर्धारण में कोई खामी थी ? क्या उनकी योजना में कोई कमी थी या यह चीज बेकाबू हो गई थी ? यदि आप उनकी जगह होते तो कौन सी ऐसी खामियां खत्म करके क्या आप इस घाटे को 7206 करोड़ तक रख सकते थे या कम कर सकते हैं या देश की अर्थव्यवस्था इतनी बेकाबू हो गई है कि कोई भी वित्त मंत्री आए वह जितने भी बजट घाटे का अनुमान लगाएगा आखिरी संख्या उससे बुरी होकर आएगी ? अगर कोई खामियां आपको उनके नीति-निर्धारण में लगी योजना में लगी तो आप बताइए कि इस योजना की कमी के कारण बजट घाटा बढ़ा और अगर आप क्या प्रबंध कर रहे हैं इसको कम रखने का या नीचे रखने का ?

ये तीन सवाल थे आपसे पूछना चाहूंगा । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI (Gujarat): Madam Deputy Charman, I have just one clarification to seek. It is an accepted fact that increasing Budget deficit results in high prices and inflation. Therefore, a major step to bring down the prices and thereby contain inflation, arising from the increasing Budget deficit, is to put a severe curb on Government expenditure.

The hon. Finance Minister has said, in paragraph 6 of the statement, "At the same time, Government are taking steps to keep a strict rein on expenditure". Madam, every Government says this, and it says it so often and so blatantly that it has lost its credibility. People are sceptical about it because the previous Government expenditure, that they would put a curb on non-Plan expenditure. But the result is quite contrary.

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: It has been repeated for so many years.

SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI: This is what I am saying. It has been repeatedly said, without meaning anything.

The latest figures show that the Union Government's consumption expenditure, i.e., on wages and salaries, increased sharply within one year by 9.3 per cent. From Rs. 20,900 crores in 1989-90, it shot up to Rs. 22,000 crores in 1990-91. The total expenditure of the Central Government is estimated to increase from Rs. 95,000 crores in 1989-90 to Rs. 101,000 crores in 1990-91. I just want to ask one simple question. How is the hon. Finance Minister going to put a curb on Government expenditure?

श्री छोटूभाई पटेल (गुजरात) : महोदया, खुशी की बात तो यही है कि हमारे जो नये वित्त मंत्री जी हैं, उनमें जो फाइनेंसियल कांसेन्ट हैं उसके बारे में ज्यादा क्लेरिटी है, इसलिये मैं कहता हूं 27 दिसम्बर को जब पूरक मांग के बारे में क्लेरिफिकेशन में जो बात कही गयी है उसमें बहुत वजूद था 5 जो सहायक वित्त मंत्री हैं उनमें जवानी है और जिन्दादिली भी है तो नयी सरकार के जो फायनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं, हमारे जो फिस्कल इंबेलेंसिंग थे उसके बारे में बेलेंस करने में कुछ काफी कदम उठा पायेंगे । मगर मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा

The basic objective is to ensure the needs of ordinary people and the quality of their life becomes the central part of our planning.

[श्री छोटूभाई पटेल]

तो वित्त मंत्री जी से मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारा जो ऑबजेक्टिव है, इसके बारे में अभी-अभी हमारे कई साथियों ने कहा कि सभी कर्मचारियों की हर एक प्रकार की तनख्वाह बढ़ती जा रही है और भी बढ़त हो रही है और इंफलेशन दिन पर दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसी परिस्थिति में जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो हैंड टू माउथ हैं उनकी रोजी-रोटी के बारे में, उनकी सुविधा के बारे में आपके पास कौन सी बैटर स्ट्रेटेजी है ? हमने वर्षों से कहा है कि हम सोशल ट्रांसफार्मेशन की ओर जा रहे हैं. तो अभी हमारी फिस्कल इंबेलेंसिंग की जो प्रोब्लम हैं तो इस प्रोब्लम के जरिये हम सोशल ट्रांसफार्मेशन की ओर जा रहे हैं क्या ? इसके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? हम लोगों ने यह भी वायदा किया था कि जो हम न्याय के साथ ग्रोथ विद जस्टिस, डवलपमेंट करेंगे तो मुझे लगता है कि ग्रोथ विद जस्टिस की जो भावना है वह भावना पूरी नहीं हो रही है, इसके बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ? जो हमारे फायनेंसियल लीकेज एंड वेस्टेजज हैं इसको प्लग करने के लिये आपके पास कौन सी स्ट्रेटेजी है और आपने कलेरिफिकेशन वाले दिन कहा था कि अन-एकाउंटिड मनी इज अन-एकाउंटिड। मगर मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि

unaccounted money has created a parallel economy.

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि लगभग 50 हजार करोड़ अन-एकाउंटिड मनी हमारे समाज में अभी बह रही है, इसके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

पहले सरकार ने जो मेजर्स लिये गये हैं उन मेजर्स से हमको कोई सफलता नहीं मिली है, मैं ऐसा मानता हूं। तो यह सफलता नहीं मिली है असफलता के बजाय आप कौन सी सफलता के मेजस लेने जा रहे हैं, वह जानना चाहूंगा ?

लास्ट में, मैडम्; टू रेस्टोर फिस्कल बेलेंसिंग के बारे में आपके पास कौन सी बैटर स्ट्रेटेजी है ? मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि जब हमारे राजीव गांधी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे उस समय 1988-89 में हमारा बजट एस्टीमेट 7,484 करोड़ था और रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट 7,940 करोड़ था। मगर 1989 90 में क्या हुआ ?. जो बजट एस्टीमेट था 7,337 करोड़ और हमारा यह कितना बढ़ गया था ? तो वह 11,750 करोड़ इतना बढ़ गया था। तो मुझे लगता है कि हम जो बजट बनाते हैं और जो हमारी धारणा होती है इसके बजाय कई महीनों में हमारी धारणायें दुगुनी हो जाती हैं तो यह हमारा एप्रिशिएट बजट नहीं है और मैं लास्ट में कहना चाहूंगा कि our planning is not a people's plan but is a planner's plan.

तो इसके बारे में मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि लोगों की भावनाओं को समझकर एप्रोप्रिएट प्लानिंग करने के बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिये। धन्यवाद।

उपसभापति : राम अवधेश जी, आपको कुछ नहीं पूछना ? आप इधर उधर से पूछकर सवाल मत पूछिये। अभी आप एक सवाल पूछ लीजिये। ज्यादा लम्बा भाषण मत करिये।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : महोदया; मैं बहुत छोटे सवाल पूछूंगा। पिछली सरकार के जमाने से गल्फ क्राइसिस को लेकर कई तरह के सवाल खड़े किए गए और पूरी दुनियां में तो भय का वातावरण व्याप्त है ही लेकिन हमारे देश में पेट्रोल के दाम को लेकर एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाया गया है कि वहां पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ने से यहां भी कीमत बढ़ाना जरुरी हो गया है।

उपसभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं इसमें दो बातें साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि फॉरेन एक्सचेंज पर प्रैशर एक अलग बात है और डोमेस्टिक मार्केट में कीमत बढ़ाना दूसरी

बात है। यह बात सही है कि पेट्रोल की कीमत 12 डालर प्रति बैरल से बढ़कर 40 डालर प्रति बैरल पर चली गई है। महोदया; 200 लीटर में एक बैरल आता है। अगर 10 डालर में एक बैरल मिलेगा तो 160 पैसे में एक लीटर हुआ। अगर 20 डालर में एक बैरल मिला तो वह 170 पैसे लीटर पड़ा, 30 डालर हुआ तो 260 पैसे पड़ा और 40 डालर हुआ तो 360 पैसे पड़ा। तो क्रूड आयल हमको 360 पैसे प्रति लीटर यानी 40 डालर प्रति बैरल के हिसाब से पड़ेगा। अगर हम यह मान लें कि उसका रिफाइनिंग चार्ज एक लीटर पर आठ आना पड़ता है तो भी वह कंज्यूमर को बहुत महंगा मिलता है। आलरेडी पिछली सरकारें पेट्रोल के जरिए अपने बजट के घाटे को पूरा करती रही हैं और इसका बोझ कंज्यूमर्स पर लादती रही हैं। खरीदते हैं 3 रुपए 60 पैसे में और हमसे लेते हैं 10 रुपए, अब तो साढ़े बारह रुपए हो गया है। तो यह दाम बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

महोदया, पिछले 11 सितंबर को जब बहस हुई थी तो विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, मैंने उनसे कहा कि.... (व्यवधान) महोदया, मैंने उस समय भी यह सवाल उठाया था कि पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि जितने में आप खरीदते हैं उससे ज्यादा वसूल कर लेते हैं... (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति : राम अवधेश जी, आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जिस प्रकार पिछली सरकारें पेट्रोल का दाम चौगुना बढ़ाकर लेती रही हैं उसी तरह से यह सरकार भी कर रही है और हमारे कंज्यूमर्स पर बोझ डाल रही है अपना घाटा पूरा करने के लिए। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप पेट्रोल का दाम घटाएंगे ?

श्री यशवन्त सिन्हा : नहीं।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : महोदया, मैं यह कह रहा था कि... (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति : चलिए, आपने एक सवाल किया था उसका जवाब हो गया। आपका नाम लिस्ट में नहीं था, फिर भी मैंने आपको बुला लिया... (व्यवधान) मुझे 10 मिनट में हाऊस एडजार्ण करना है, चलिए आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : महोदया, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज की तारीख में जी०डी०पी० कितना है और 1990-91 में कितना रहेगा ? उस हिसाब से जब आप कह रहे हैं कि 8.30 प्रतिशत रहेगा तो आज जी०डी०पी० कितना है और 1990-91 में कितना रहेगा ?

उपसभापति : रामेश्वर ठाकुर जी, आप पूछिए। संक्षेप में पूछिएगा। Thakur Saheb, please ask questions in brief because I have to go somewhere at quarter to eight. So, I want to finish the House before that.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Madam, don't finish the House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because we have been sitting the whole day, let us finish it.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR (Bihar): Madam, I am grateful to the Finance Minister for giving the picture of the expected or anticipated deficit as on the 30th of November, 1990 and also his asurance that in view of the policies and the combination of the measures on revenue and expenditure sides by the present Government, the fiscal deficit of the Government is not likely to exceed 8.3 per cent of the GDP in 1990-91.

I would ask a few questions. The first is that the statement on the 30th of August, 1990 of the then hon. Finance Minister shows a saving of Rs. 1,500 crores. This statement does not give any such figure. But, if we take the tax receipts, the total tax receipts of the previous year and this year, they show a surplus of about Rs. 2,044 crores. That is the total of the tax

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receipts for the current year and the last year. The capital receipts also show a surplus of Rs. 1,440 crores. But look at the expenditure side as compared to the last year as provided here. I am not saying that they are all the figures because they are not all the figures. But whatever has been provided for, shows an expenditure of Rs. 5,192 crores more. I want to know whether there was a saving of Rs. 1,500 crores then and whether there is a deficit of more than Rs. 2,500 crores now. This I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister, whether the situation has practically changed within these months.

Secondly, it would have been better if he had got all the figures of the budget provision for the current year and the actual expenditure against them similarly for the last year. That has not been given. Therefore, a clear picture cannot be drawn from this by giving only some selected items. But from the selected items I would like to ask of the hon. Finance Minister whether the Government is absolutely clear that the deficit last year at this stage was Rs. 13,082 crores and that for this year it is only Rs. 13,000 crores. It is significant that last year it ended with Rs. 11,000 crores. Will the hon. Finance Minister assure us that this year by his measures the deficit is going to be less than Rs. 11,000 crores? This one categorical question I would like to ask.

Another question that I am asking is: what is the estimated GDP for the year 1990-91, and what is likely to be the deficit, according to you, in terms of the figure? That also we would like to know.

The third thing is whether the Government is satisfied that the year-end deficit, as I said, is going to be less than that last year. This is very important.

Then, we would like to know what steps the Government has taken for the under-funding. This statement also shows Rs. 1,000 crores for loan waiving. Is the Government satisfied that it is going to pay only Rs. 1,000 crores for loan-waiver? Is more provision going to be made, and, if so, what will be the effect of this? And what is the amount likely to be provided? Or is the Government going to change this decision of the earlier Government as stated in the Budget Speech. We would like to know this clearly. Is it a fact that major subsidies have already increased by Rs. 754 crores? We would like to know what is likely to be the subsidy during the rest part of the four months and whether the total subsidy this year will be more or less.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Information on corporate taxes is very little. I would like to know what is the position as on today i.e. 11th January. How far improvement has been made and is the Government going to get the desired amount of taxes as envisaged in the Budget by the end of the year?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Most of the questions have already been asked. So, please conclude.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: All right. These are the clarifications to which I would like the hon. Minister to respond.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I am conscious of the constraint of time because you said you have to leave at quarter to eight.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chairman has called some foreign dignitaries and we have to be there in time. You should understand the difficulty.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: While I express my gratitude to the Members who have sought clarifications, I would like to say that I would try and club them together and answer the most important points raised.

The first concern, which has been expressed by a number of Members, is in regard to expenditure control. It has been very rightly pointed out that every Finance Minister and every Government talks of expenditure control and at the end of it nothing happens. It is like crying wolf. I can only say that in the course of my reply to the discussion on the earlier Statement which I had made on 27th December, I had said in the House that we hope to have a net saving of Rs. 1,850 crores as against the budgeted estimate as a result of the economic measures which we have introduced. That means the Government expenditure will be reduced as compared to the original budget estimates by Rs. 1,850 crores. I would like to say that in this statement of the Government of India, it is not very easy because the moment you start imposing cuts, every department for some special reason or the other comes forward and asks for exemption. But we have been extremely ruthless this year and we are determined to be ruthless. We are determined to control the expenditure. This discipline will continue not only in this year, but will also be continued next year. This was one thing I wanted to mention to indicate the seriousness of our intent.

The other thing which we have not quantified, but to which I had also referred is the austerity part of it. We any public sector organisations should not have dinners for Indians or Government should not have dinners and things like that, but it is very difficult to quantify this kind of thing. The message of austerity is something which we would like to go out loud and clear that this Government believes in austerity and it is only there that we would like to ask our people to tighten their belts and help the Government and the country in this difficult situation.

A number of questions have been raised in regard to the figures. I will be particularly referring to the points raised by Jagesh Desai Ji. I have not tried to fudge the figures. I have not tried to conceal anything because hopefully I will be still around when I come with the third Supplementary and the revised estimates and the final estimates of the Budget deficit this year. If I say anything or push anything under the carpet now, when I come up with the Budget in February, I will have to come out clean and I will have to say what exactly has happened. So, I am not going to benefit at all. Given my situation, I would like to say that the temptation on my part to ascribe all the failures on the previous Governments and start taking liberties could be very great, but I am not doing it.. I am trying to be as factual and as correct as possible. For instance, many of the Members have noticed that the market borrowing figure is much larger this year. I have got the dates here. We have gone in three tranches. Usually the market borrowing is organised by the Reserve Bank of India and they try it in five tranches. Three tranches have been drawn already this year by 30th November. The difference in the dates is that year the third tranche was drawn on the 26th November as compared to 5th of December last year. That is what explains why we have a higher figure in market borrowing. But I would also like to say that the total figure of market borrowing is also larger this year than it was last year. Therefore, this changes the picture of budget deficit to a certain extent but ultimately it is not going to affect because we are not going to borrow anything more than what we have budgeted. That figure will remain at the figure which is in the budget.

Now, Members referred to the decline in tax collection. This I know

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said in my statement also that there has been a decline in revenue collection this year. I had also said in my reply to the discussion on the earlier statement that we are very worried, we are very concerned at the decline in revenue and I don't have to be told—nobody in fact, has to be told—that if we make efforts in revenue collection and better tax compliance then, the need for additional resource mobilisation will get reduced to that extent. I am conscious of that and, therefore, I have pointed out and I would like to repeat it today that I am personally monitoring now revenue collection and I have already been to Calcutta, I have already been to Bombay. In fact, it will be like patting myself on the back when I say that when I went to Ayakar Bhavan and the Customs House I was told that I was the first Finance Minister who was visiting and meeting offiecrs at the level of Commissioners of Income Tax and even junior officers. I sat down with them for the whole day and reviewed the collection of each jurisdiction so that they get the necessary motivation and I have given very strict instructions that while we do not want anybody to be harassed, we do not want anybody to be humiliated, we shall not spare the tax evader and those who owe the Government some money, we must take every possible step to ensure that tax collection goes up and I have been assured that the budgeted figures of tax collection will be achieved and I am hopeful that we shall achieve them. But even after I had taken these factors into account reduction in revenue deficit, expenditure control, the additional tax revenue, still there was a yawning gap and it was for that reason that it became essential for us to come in for additional resource mobilisation. As a result of additional resource mobilisation, it will accrue to us in the coming months of the remaining part of the financial year, this will automatically get reflected in the budget of the Government.

Now, a question has been raised about loan waiver and it is a very important point because we are also not increasing our budget provision at this stage. We are limiting it up to Rs. 1000 crores and naturally Members are concerned because they feel that these thousands of crores of rupees are not getting reffected in the budget. Let me take the House into confidence and say that the whole concept of loan waiver went on undergoing changes and new liberalisations were offered, for instance, by the previous Government, from time to time. Now that also led to various administrative difficulties because they identified the bene,ciaries on one basis, then, suddenly the basis was changed. Then, they started identifying them on the new bas's and this has led to administrative complications. Now we are monitoring these figures also. The arrangement is that the banks which are in the cooperative sector or the rural banks or the scheduled commercial banks issue certificates of loan waiver and once the certificate of the loan waiver has been issued then, to that extent the banks become entitled to reimbursement in all these three sectors and they claim their reimbursement from the Reserve Bank of India. The cooperative banks claim it from NABARD and the other banks claim it from the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India after settling the accounts will bill the Government of India and say exactly how much has to be given. There is a certain amount of paper work involved in this. We are very clear in our mind about two things. One thing is that there is no question of trying to conceal these figures because I don't have to really do that The second is that we have taken steps already to make sure that the rural credit structure does not collapse under its weight. Therefore, the banks have been told very clearly that they will not be subjected to any cut in refin-

ancing as a result of these loan waivers. If they have issued a certificate, to that extent, we will say, 'This is the bank credit' and the money will be given to them on that basis for further loan to the farmer. So there is absolutely no construction of lending on that account. And when the accounts come, then we shall settle it. I will probably come with the figure in the third supplementary when I come before the House in the next Session.

Madam, there are two more points which have been mentioned and I will cover them very briefly. One is the question of IMF loan. A number of Members have mentioned it here and everyone wants to know what the amount is and what the conditionalities are. Even more than the amount, Members are worried in regard to the conditionalities. Now, let me say, the whole matter is still under negotiation with the IMF, notwithstanding newspaper reports about what a certain ministerial colleague of mine might have said. The matter is under negotiation and therefore, hon .Members will understand when I say that I am not in a position either to disclose the amount of the loan or the conditionalities. But I have said it repeatedly that there is no question of India accepting any conditionaliities from the IMF which are not consistent with our national honour, with our national dignity, with our national objectives. Therefore, I would like to assure Members that on that account, there could be no doubt whatsover about our intentions. Our friends on the left have shown a great deal of concern. Let me inform them that the negotiations for the IMF loan. as my junior colleague mentioned yesterday, were started by the previous Government which they were supporting, and which party they are still supporting today.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: Not that loan part.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: You cannot support here and not support there.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let there be no interruption. We have to adjourn the House. You have had enough time to ask.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam Deputy Chairman, nobody goes to any bank or any institution for a loan very happily. It is only hwen there are some compulsions that you approach them, approach these institutions. And we are also going there to get over a difficult but temporary situation. I am sure, as I said, when we meet next, I will be able to take the House into confidence about what we have borrowed and what the conditionalities are.

Now, Madam Deputy Chairman, I come to the other point which has been referred to. Members have said they are not able to understand what the GDP figures are likely to be. I have said that the fiscal deficit will be restricted to 8.3 per cent. Now let us understand fiscal deficit. Fiscal deficit is not really the Budgetary deficit. It means the entire expenditure of the Government and the entire receipt of the Government which includes market borrowings. And therefore, when we talk of fiscal deficit, it is very easy for people to borrow and show that the Budget deficit is less. But borrowing imposes a long-term obligation And therefore, when we talk of reducing fiscal deficit or limiting it to a certain figure, we include the extent of mraket borrowing also. So, when I say that we will restrict the fiscal deficit to 8.3 per cent of the GDP, Madam Deputy Chairman, we have a certain discipline which we

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are imposing on ourselves. It will be not possible for me to give out the figures because I cannot predict at this point of time what the GDP will be on the 31st March 1991. But let Members not be in any doubt about the intention of the Government that by taking... (*Interruption*)

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: what in the figure today?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: You will not be able to understand it Mr. Ram Awadheshji. I will discuss it with you separately. If you want I will give you the figures and tell you what exactly the GDP will be. But what I am saying is... (*Interruptions*).

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: आपके पास फिगर्स आज हैं कि नहीं ?

उपसभापति: बैठ जाइये। बीच में मंत्री जी को डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिये।... (व्यवधान)...राम अवधेश सिंह जी, डिस्टर्ब मत करिये।

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: What I om saying is, it was important for us to mention this in order to show the determination of the Government that we want to start the process of fiscal correction in our economy and continue it in the next year. Madam Deputy Chairman, this was a promise which my predecessor had made that we would take Parliament into confidence in regard to Budget deficit every four months. I thought that I should keep it. (*Interruption*)

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : महोदया, मेरे तीन सवालों में से एक का भी जवाब नहीं आया।

उपसभापति: वे सारे सवालों का जवाब नहीं दे सकते थे। जो दे सकते थे दे दिया। अब यह मैटर खत्म हो गया।

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I have, Madam Deputy Chairman, taken copious notes. I am in a position to reply to each point which has been raised. As I told you, Madam Deputy Chairman, right in the beginning, there is time constraint. It is already time for you to leave. If the House is willing to sit, then, will take up points made by each Member and answer them. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to say that the Government is determined to restrict the budgetary deficit, to do course correction of the economy and see that we turn around and take the country on the path of progress and social juustice. Thank you.

Valedictory Remarks

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, today is the last day of this Session. So I would like the new Leader of the House to say a few words. (*Interruptions*).

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Madam Deputy Chairman, it is my very pleasant duty to say "thankyou" to the Members for their cooperation, their cordiality and the dignity with which this House has been conducted in this Session. As you said, Madam Deputy Chairman, this is the first Session where I am sitting as the Leader of the House and I am extremely happy to be able to say this today that the manner in which we have conducted ourselves in this brief Session, is extremely heartening and I think, each Member deserves my personal congratulations and I am sure, your congratulations, Madam Deputy Chairman, for the manner in which it has been done. We have conducted a large quantity of business today and on previous days and everybody has done it in a spirit of cooperation and done dislity and I am quite sure that these high traditions of this House will be maintained in future also. Thank you.